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Hawaii a Part of Union.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision in which he holds that the Hawaiian Islands, under the act of May 15, 1898, constitute an integral part of the United States, and therefore officers of the navy therein are serving within the main or dominion of the United States, and consequently are "United States" within section 13 of the navy pension act.

The Cholera in India.  
LONDON, August 23.—The present epidemic of cholera, says the *Standard*, is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The epidemic is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies at the rate of 3000 a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine.

THE CHINESE SITUATION

Many Improbable Rumors Afloat.

ARE THE ALLIES ROUTED?

Fighting West of Peking Reported--Whereabouts of Royal Family--Japs at Amoy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: No information can be obtained here of various sensational stories telegraphed to foreign capitals in reference to the Chinese question. There is a report from St. Petersburg that a battle has taken place within the walls of Peking and that the allies were compelled to fall back losing 1800 men. This alarming story produced no effect on the stock exchange or elsewhere because it was not believed; nor is there anything to support the statement cabled by a Washington correspondent to a London newspaper that Russia has informed the United States Government that she proposes to annex Manchuria. But whether any such declaration has actually been made to any power not much doubt need be felt that it merely embodies Russia's intentions, subject only to her ability to meet the opposition which the annexation of Manchuria would be sure to encounter from Japan. In fact, the process has already begun, since Russia is quietly assimilating Chinese territory south of the Amoor river.

In some quarters it is thought that the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy is the Japanese answer to these Muscovite moves. The British Consul at Shanghai has been appealed to by the Viceroy of Foo Kien to prevent this aggression. The Tokio Government may possibly reply to any protest by alleging that if the integrity of China is violated by Russia in the north, Japan also is entitled to seek territorial acquisitions in the Celestial Kingdom.

Some outspoken critics here are beginning to recognize that the outcome of the present crisis will eventually be that slices of Chinese territory will certainly pass into possession of Russia, Germany and Japan. The first named will seize Manchuria on the plea that China declared war and invaded Siberia; Germany will claim Shan Tung as indemnity for the murder of Von Ketteler and Japan will take Corea if she can get it, or, if not, Amoy. What the British policy will be in this event is not known.

A GUNBOAT FOR THE YANG-TSE.  
PARIS, Aug. 23.—Admiral Courtesolles cables that he is sending a gunboat from Shanghai to ascend the Yang-tse Kiang river.

JAPANESE ADVANCING.  
BERLIN, Aug. 23.—According to a despatch received here from Tien-Tsin, Japanese forces are now on their way from Taku to Pao Ting Fu (capital of the province of Chihli) with the direct object of occupying the latter place.

The German Vice Admiral at Taku reports the arrival at Peking on August 22 of a German convey with provisions. The railroad from Tien-Tsin to Yan Tsin is working but from the latter place to Peking the road is in bad shape.

RUMORS FROM EUROPE.  
LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the assertion that Russia, almost immediately, will notify the Powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces. There is nothing, however, in the afternoon papers here to confirm this.

The afternoon papers doubt that the rumors of peace negotiations are well founded and applaud Gen. Chaffee's prudence in preparing for a winter campaign, as they regard the activities of the allies at Peking and the difficulties of discovering a responsible Chinaman with whom to treat unless Li Hung Chang is able to place himself in communication with the fugitive court and secure credentials satisfactory to all the Powers as indications that the solution of the problem will be more prolonged and more difficult than previously hoped.

ALLIES MOVING.  
LONDON, Aug. 23, 3:59 A. M.—The allies, resuming aggressive operations, have taken the district west of Peking. This statement based on Chinese authority is cabled from Shanghai. From the same place comes the further statement that Li Hung Chang has wired the Empress Dowager at Hsian Fu requesting the arrest of Prince Tuan and the disarmament of the Boxers in order to give him an opening for negotiations with the Powers.

"Evidence has been received here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard*, "going to show that General Lung Wu was the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak, the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan and the others all having been persuaded by him to take an extreme attitude, while he stood aside and awaited developments."

American refugee missionaries in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, are anxious to return to the interior, but the United States has forbidden them to do so, and urges them to go to the Philippines or to return to

America. Shanghai advices to the *Daily News* say that Consul opinion there looks upon Japanese action in landing of troops at Amoy, despite the protests of the Consuls, as similar to that of Russia at Newchwang, the whole indicating a tendency to a partition of the empire.

"Russian journals agree," says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*, "that it is impossible to deal with China in the spirit of revenge, as suggested by Emperor William. They believe that methods less drastic can better accomplish the ends of Russia in Manchuria. The question would be satisfactorily settled to Russian minds by the seizure of the northern provinces."

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French Consul at Shanghai wires that Emperor Kwang Tsu and Prince Tuan are now in the province of Shensi. With reference to the missionaries and engineers at Chen Ting Fu, southwest of Peking, the Consul says that they are as yet uninjured, but that their position is critical.

CHINESE GATHERING IN FORCE.  
BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin says large bodies of Boxers are concentrating fifteen miles northeast of Tientsin.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Tokio says General Yamaguchi reports that the Chinese have not abandoned hope of retaking Peking, and that 9000 men, with fifteen guns, were advancing toward Peking from Shensi, probably intending to cut the allies communications.

PEKING, Aug. 19 (via Taku, Aug. 20).—Armed Chinese are reported to the southward and westward. A well-intrenched force has been located by the Bengal Lancers in a village four miles to the southwest. It is believed that the best Chinese leaders are in command. Detachments of the allied forces were out today reconnoitering and looting. The imperial city and the forbidden city are under close guard by the international authorities.

This morning a thanksgiving service was attended by the members of the British and American legations, the missionaries and the marines.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 4 A. M.—The latest news from Peking indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The imperial city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, when the last message left, were still refraining from aggressive action, pending instructions from their governments.

An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to the *Morning Post* from Peking, dated August 18th, was moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Late in the day a dispatch was received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office of Japan conveying the latest and most authentic information of the situation in and around Peking. In a measure the advices were of a disquieting nature, as they indicated that the Chinese had rallied their forces and were preparing for an attack upon the allies in Peking. As made public by Minister Takahira, the dispatch from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio is as follows:

"An official telegram, dated Peking, August 18th, was received at Tokio from General Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese forces, to the following effect: 'The capital is now entirely cleared of the enemy. A cavalry regiment which had been sent to the Shan Shih (where the Empress Dowager's palace is located) reports that the imperial family, who had left Peking August 14th, started, after a short rest at Wan Shau Shan, for the west and were under escort of General Ma and his troops, consisting of only about 500 horsemen and twenty carts. The Japanese forces occupied the Treasury Department, in which over 2,000,000 taels in silver and a large quantity of rice were found.'

"Another telegraphic dispatch, dated Taku, August 23d, states that as the Chinese troops and Boxers who had gathered at Nan Yuen were about to attack the foreign forces at Peking, Japanese and Russian cavalry were expected to encounter them on the 24th. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, some 5000 strong, with fifteen guns, are advancing forward from Shantung to make a rear attack on the allies."

A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to acting Secretary Adee at the Department of State and by him furnished to the President. While the news of a possible rear attack upon the comparatively small force of the allies was not received with surprise, it generally was not regarded as serious, as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

THREATS OF VICEROYS.  
LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch received here from Shanghai, dated August 25th, says: Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Hankow, declares that he will resist any attempt to extort territory or interfere with the armies of the various viceroys. It is stated here that it was Prince Tuan and not Prince Tuan who was captured by the Japanese.

LOOTING PEKING.  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Peking correspondent of the *Times* wiring last Saturday, says: "Peking is entirely under foreign control. Looting is progressing systematically. The French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasure is buried."

"The forbidden city is respected by international agreement, though any punishment will be ineffective unless it is occupied. The Japanese have seized 500,000 taels of silver."

"The Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and all the high officials escaped to Tai Yuen Fu, in the province of Shansi, from which point they proceeded to Sian Fu. There is no Governor."

General Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Peking, telegraphing from that place August 16th, via Chefoo, August 23d, gives details of how he is disposing of his troops there. He says the British losses were extremely small; announces that he is very short of food; that he was arranging for convoys and that he hoped to assault the imperial city that day, when men had been fed. The General also says the good spirits and endurance of the troops were beyond praise and refers to the extremely arduous march owing to the heat and heavy roads.

From Shanghai comes a report, qualified by the assertion that it is from purely Chinese sources, that the Empress Dowager, after proceeding one day's journey from Peking, became terrified at the looting by General Tung Fuh Shan's troops and went back to Peking.

VETS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Their Encampment at Chicago.

A DAY OF SPEECHMAKING

Gray Haired Campaigners Vary the Business Program With a Lively Bicycle Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In Studebaker Hall this morning the veterans of the G. A. R. who yesterday marched in parade, turned their attention to matters of business. The annual meeting was formally called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The hour originally set for the meeting was 10 o'clock but so many of the old soldiers were late in answering the roll call that it was found impossible to commence on time.

Gen. Shaw announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Graham. The audience rose and remained standing during the prayer. Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum to formally welcome the soldiers to Chicago. His address which was happily received, was in part as follows:

"I esteem it a high privilege to be permitted in behalf of the city of Chicago to extend its official greeting to the Grand Army of the Republic and in its name to welcome each and every member of your historic association to our hearth, our homes and our hearts. Chicago is at all times a hospitable city, and if her greeting to the stranger within its gates be always warm hearted and spontaneous, what must it be when that guest is the great organization of men who for four long years braved all the dangers of disease, wounds and death, and left a pure, unselfish devotion to the best interests of our common country."

"Since the dawn of civilization, patriotic devotion to the fatherland has led to splendid acts of heroism and the display of lofty patriotism, but nowhere can we find a counterpart to the record of this nation during those days of civil strife, when an almost countless army of patriots forsook home and fireside, that a government of free men, the first in all the history of the world, might remain mighty and intact. The people of Chicago, being part and parcel of the great state of Illinois—the state that gave to the Union a Lincoln and a Douglass, a Grant and a Logan, could not be other than patriotic as they were."

"Nothing so inspires as high example and with such Illinois has again and again been blessed. And so today I can speak for all our citizens in voicing their thanks for the services of the Grand Army, as well as their congratulations on the applause of a Lincoln and a Douglass, a Grant and a Logan, could not be other than patriotic as they were."

"The people of Chicago in common with all the nations, appreciative of your services, bid you a welcome so hearty and so warm that if the thanks of a grateful community count for anything you may feel in some measure repaid for the trials, the dangers and the sufferings of the past. Chicago is yours not only for today, but for all days."

Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of the army for the hospitality shown them. His address was an eloquent one.

As Gen. Shaw resumed his seat, J. A. Longnecker, commander of the department of Illinois, rose to greet the veterans in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois. He made a little speech which evoked so little applause that Gen. Wagner, who responded for the members of the army, was no less felicitous in his reply, expressing the gratitude of his comrades to the men of Illinois. This closed the meeting of the morning as immediately after Gen. Wagner's address Mr. Longnecker, Mayor Harrison and Gen. Shaw held an informal reception lasting half an hour.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock and this time there were no preliminaries. The action was opened at once by Gen. Shaw who read his annual report.

Following the address of Gen. Shaw came a long list of reports submitted by the minor officials and the various committees of organization. The reports read were those of the executive committee, council of administration, Adjutant General Stewart, Quartermaster General Atkinson, Surgeon General Baker, Chaplain in Chief Grimm, Judge Advocate General Torrance, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Robbins, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Minton, Custodian Holcomb, Inspector General Cummins, Committee on Legislation veterans public service and the Committee on pension legislation.

One of the features of the encampment which attracted much attention was the veterans bicycle road race, in which twenty-nine old soldiers started. The course was from Halstead street straight west to Garfield Park, and once around the park, a total distance of five miles. The winner was J. Patterson, 51 years of age, of Greenfield, Ind. Patterson covered the distance in 19:23, taking the time prize also.

M. Hammerly, 65 years of age, finished second in 21:55. M. P. Shook of Chicago, while riding, collided with another rider and was thrown and badly but not dangerously bruised. Of the twenty-nine starters in the race, twenty-six finished.

Must Not Meddle in Politics.  
WASHINGTON, August 25.—In accordance with the recent general request of the Civil Service Commission, Postmaster-General Smith to-day issued the following order regarding political assessments.

"Order 1091.—The attention of all postmasters, officers and employees of the Postal Service is invited to sections 57, 58, 59, 60, 431 and 460 of the postal laws and regulations, edition of 1893, relating to political assessments and contributions and to the conduct of the officers and employees of the postal service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and disregard of these will be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order."

PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.  
Several Cases of the Bubonic Malady There.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A Tribune special from London says: While India is suffering from one of the worst outbreaks of cholera ever recorded, so that people are dying at the rate of seven thousand a week, Great Britain is alarmed by the prospect of an epidemic of bubonic plague within her own boundaries. The medical authorities at Glasgow have already had several cases under their observation. On Monday a child sickened and died within forty-eight hours from an illness which was at first thought to be pneumonia, but after a minute examination by the hospital authorities was pronounced plague. Another death has occurred and ten families were removed to a reception house for patients suffering from this disease which the municipality has hastily established.

GLASGOW, Aug. 23.—Two girls and a boy, members of isolated families, have fallen victims of the bubonic plague, though the medical authorities assert that the attacks are less virulent than in the cases which have already proved fatal.

In the event of a further spread of the disease, Glasgow shipping will be quarantined.

HUNTINGTON'S WILL OFFERED FOR PROBATE

NEW YORK, August 24.—Collis P. Huntington's will was filed today. To his wife, Arabella D. Huntington, the railway king gave the mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at more than \$2,000,000, and two-thirds of his great interests in the Southern Pacific Company. The next name mentioned in the will is that of Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son. Had he been the magnate's own son he could not have fared better.

As he is of artistic temperament, he will get the valuable pictures upon the death of Mrs. Huntington, besides the family mansion. He also receives large money bequests. Henry E. Huntington fares still better, as he gets a large residue because of the trust reposed in him by his uncle. Wall Street now believes H. E. Huntington will be the next president of the Southern Pacific.

The Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter, receives \$1,000,000 in money or securities, but it is held for her during her lifetime by the Union Trust Company of New York. The article of the will directs that the "money which is to be received under the will by Princess Hatzfeldt or any other married woman shall be to her sole use as her estate free from the control and engagements of her husband, and not liable for his debts."

The estate has been estimated as worth from \$27,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Those in a position to know best put the figures at \$35,000,000. The will throws no light on the total value of the estate, the Southern Pacific holdings not being divulged.

TROUBLE GROWING IN THE FAR BALKANS

LONDON, August 23.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria, recently actuated by the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Sofia Government to the Roumanian demand for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, which has its headquarters at the Bulgarian capital, the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, wiring yesterday says:

"The outlook becomes more and more serious. The opinion of the general public here is that Bulgaria must be taught a lesson by arms, if necessary. Many public meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) throughout Roumania. All were characterized by a very warlike tone. The expulsion of Bulgarians from Roumania continues."

NO CHANCE FOR SHARKEY.

Could not Get on His Feet After Two Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, August 24.—Since the time that Referee Wyatt Earp decided that Thomas Sharkey defeated Robert Fitzsimmons on a foul in California several years ago the sailor has constantly maintained that he was the Cornishman's master in that encounter and could again demonstrate his superiority. Tonight in the Seaside Sporting Club's ring at Coney Island Sharkey, improved as to science and in the best physical condition possible, again had an opportunity to demonstrate to ring followers whether there was any truth in his continued statements. To the satisfaction of 5,000 spectators Fitz showed in every respect that he was superior to Sharkey, who was counted out in the second round because of his inability to get to his feet after the ten seconds had been counted by Referee White.

Latest Sugar Prices.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4½c. Refined firm; granulated, 6½c.

NEARING THE FINAL STAGE

British Operations in South Africa.

BULLER DOES GOOD WORK

He Occupies Machadodorp and French Gets Into Elandsfontein.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is much inclination to believe that the operations in which Lord Roberts is now engaged against General Botha are destined to form the final stage of the South African war from a Pretoria report cabled to the effect that the Boers in the Transvaal capital believe that Botha will abandon the contest if beaten on this occasion and that Presidents Krueger and Steyn will then flee to Delagoa Bay. But these rumors have been repeated and proved fallacious frequently enough before and it is impossible to pronounce definitely that the Boer leaders believe the limit of resistance to have been reached. The reappearance of De Wet in the Orange Free State and the activity of the Boers on Buller's communication in Natal, would rather point the other way. If it had been determined to stake everything on the result of Botha's stand in the eastern Transvaal, it would hardly seem worth while to revive the campaign in other quarters.

So far the operations between the Boer and British main armies have been somewhat indecisive. Movements, as Lord Roberts says in his dispatch on Monday eve, are necessarily slow on account of the great extent and difficult nature of the country which forms the scene of the battles. He, however, considers his advance going on satisfactorily and regards General Buller's engagement of the 27th as an important success. The result of the day's fighting was that the Boers withdrew their line by some two miles, allowing Buller to capture a strong position within their outer semi-circle of defenses west of the Dalmanutha Railway station. The question now arises whether the British will be able to force the fighting so as to hold the enemy in position and compel him to accept the defeat which superior numbers and more powerful artillery should be able to inflict or is the nature of the country such that Gen Botha, though driven back from one vantage ground to another, will eventually be able to retreat in time to save his guns and transport. If previous experience is a guide the Boers will delay the British advance as long as they can do so safely, but will then retire at leisure before the invaders can secure a decisive victory.

Charles Williams, the well known military expert, believes Lord Roberts has the present intention of returning to England in the course of October, so as to be ready to relieve Lord Wolseley on November 1st, as commander-in-chief of the British army. In such event General Buller may be asked to resume command of the forces in South Africa.

General Warren writes to the *Times* to say that various statements which have recently appeared in the press purporting to be views expressed by him as to recent events in South Africa have been made entirely without his authority; that he has not expressed any opinions with a view to publication and that some of the statements attributed to him are contrary to fact.

BULLER IN MACHADODORP.

LONDON, August 23.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, Aug. 23, telegraphs:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few."

"French continued the movement today as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired, leaving quantities of good cooked food behind."

"General Buller's casualties Aug. 27 were: Killed—One officer and fifteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

California Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The United States transport Californian, which sailed from San Francisco July 17, via Honolulu, July 27, for Manila is now a week overdue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The transport Californian, reported from Manila to be a week overdue, carried 8500 tons of quartermaster's and commissary stores.

Henry Labouchere's publication of the correspondence advising him of the seizure at Pretoria of compromising letters to Secretary Reitz, is to be followed by the publication of the whole correspondence.